

1 THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR  
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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

11 Plaintiff,

v.

12 HERMAN J. ROCHE,

13 Defendant.

14 CASE NO. CR12-0237-JCC-1

ORDER

15 This matter comes before the Court on Defendant's motion for early termination of  
16 supervised release (Dkt. No. 1344). Having thoroughly considered the briefing and the relevant  
17 record, the Court hereby DENIES the motion for the reasons explained herein.

18 In March 2014, the Court sentenced Defendant to 144 months' imprisonment and three  
19 years of supervised release for conspiracy to distribute controlled substances. (*See* Dkt. No. 751.)  
20 After serving approximately eight years of his twelve-year sentence, Defendant moved for  
21 compassionate release, citing his health issues and vulnerability to COVID-19. (Dkt. No. 1206.)  
22 The Court granted the motion and, in doing so, reduced Defendant's sentence to time served,  
23 imposed an additional term of supervised release commensurate with the otherwise remaining  
24 term of imprisonment, and maintained the previously-imposed additional three year-period of  
25 supervision. (Dkt. No. 1228 at 8.)

26 Defendant's term of supervision is set to expire in January 2026. (Dkt. No. 1346 at 2.) He

1 now asks the Court to terminate supervised release approximately two years early, citing a desire  
2 to “remain a reliable presence in the life of his daughter when she heads off to college in the  
3 fall.” (Dkt. No. 1344 at 2.) Both the U.S. Probation Department and the Government object to  
4 early termination. (See Dkt. Nos. 1345, 1346.)

5 The Court may terminate a term of supervised release “if it is satisfied that such action is  
6 warranted by the conduct of the defendant released and the interest of justice.” 18 U.S.C.  
7 § 3583(e)(1). In deciding whether early termination is appropriate, the Court must consider  
8 several factors, including the nature and circumstances of the offense, the history and  
9 characteristics of the defendant, the need to deter criminal conduct, the need to protect the public  
10 from further crimes, and the need to avoid disparity among similarly situated defendants. 18  
11 U.S.C. § 3583(e) (citing to factors listed by 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)); *United States v. Emmett*, 749  
12 F.3d 817, 820 (9th Cir. 2014).

13 Although Defendant’s recent performance on supervision is commendable, several  
14 considerations weigh against early termination. Notwithstanding the seriousness of Defendant’s  
15 offense,<sup>1</sup> the Court previously granted compassionate release which, in effect, allowed  
16 Defendant to avoid serving the last two years of his custodial term. (See Dkt. No. 1228.) This, in  
17 and of itself, was a tremendous and rare opportunity. Anything more would not be consistent  
18 with the governing law or the Court’s better judgment—nor does the Court wish to contribute to  
19 disparity among similarly situated defendants. Furthermore, Defendant’s recent contact with his  
20 co-defendant, Ruchell Gilbert, is concerning. (See Dkt. No. 1345 at 5–6.)

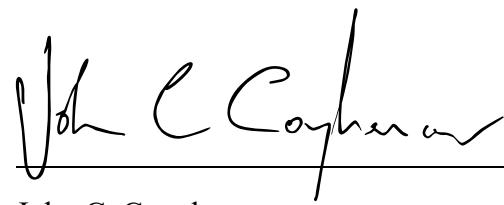
21 For the foregoing reasons, amongst others, Defendant’s motion for early termination of  
22 supervised release (Dkt. No. 1344) is DENIED.

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26 <sup>1</sup> Defendant was the leader of a large drug conspiracy involving numerous members of his  
family. (Dkt. No. 1345 at 2.)

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DATED this 24th day of January 2024.



John C. Coughenour  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE